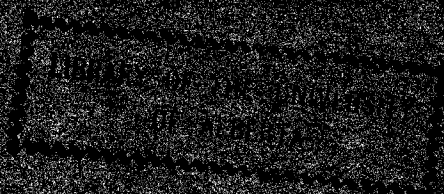


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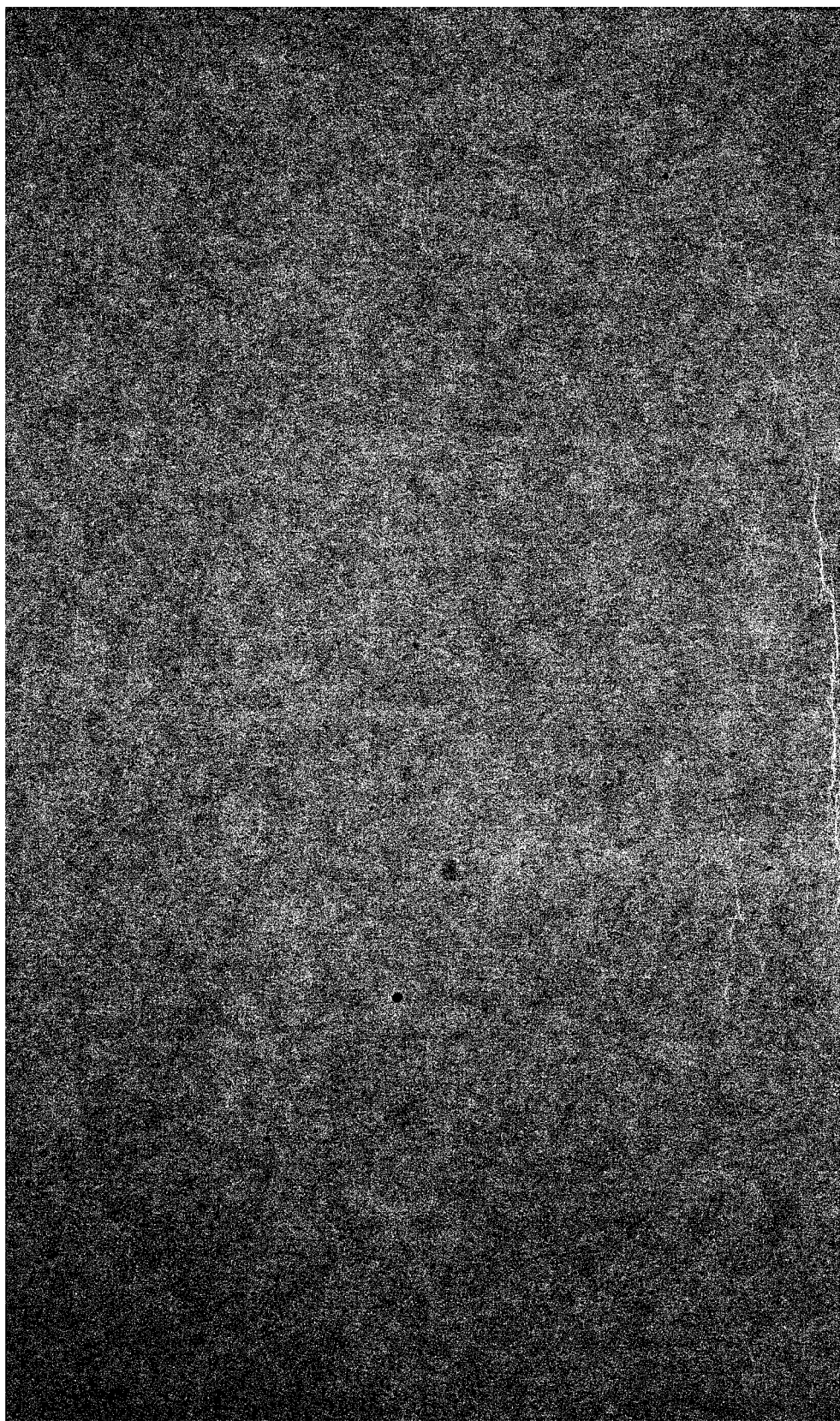
CITY OF
EDMONTON

ALBERTA



HEALTH
DEPARTMENT
REPORT

1925



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CITY of
EDMONTON
ALBERTA



HEALTH
DEPARTMENT
REPORT
1925

Members of the Local Board of Health

Doctor D. B. Leitch, Chairman; Alderman J. W. Findlay, Esq.;
Doctor Harold Orr.

Ex-Officio Members

His Worship Mayor Blatchford; Dr. T. H. Whitelaw, M.O.H.;
A. W. Haddow, Esq., City Engineer;
S. Main, Secretary

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.....	T. H. Whitelaw, B.A., M.B.
Chief Health Inspector.....	S. A. Main
Health Inspector.....	R. T. Anderson
Chief Sanitary Inspector.....	W. R. Graham
Sanitary Inspector.....	J. M. Highet, R.P.C., A.I.S.E.
Sanitary Inspector.....	G. Howland
Sanitary Inspector.....	J. H. Blackburn
Chief Food Inspector.....	L. H. Swail, V.S.
Food Inspector.....	T. E. Lord
Milk Inspector and Chemist.....	H. C. Graham, B.A.
Dairy Inspector.....	C. Ellinger
Accountant.....	Miss B. B. Murray
Stenographer.....	Miss E. M. Luckwell
Child Welfare Nurse.....	Miss O. B. Bailey, R.N.
Child Welfare Nurse.....	Miss B. Bean, R.N.

Revenue and Expenditure Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1925

REVENUE

Inspection Fees.....	\$ 354.75
Cemetery Fees.....	2,138.50
Ambulance Fees	646.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,139.45
Balance cost of operation for 1925.....	29,928.51
	<hr/>
	\$33,067.96

EXPENDITURE

Salaries	\$27,262.30
Printing, Postage and Stationery.....	523.24
Transportation	3,246.85
Telephones	193.80
Miscellaneous	183.18
Uniforms	256.69
Disinfection and Quarantine.....	120.88
Cow and Dairy Inspection.....	69.21
Burial of Paupers.....	139.00
Ambulance	1,072.81
	<hr/>
	\$33,067.96

Annual Report, 1925

MESSRS. THE COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF HEALTH,
CITY OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

A most satisfactory record has been established for the year as indicated by the following figures regarding birth and death rates.

Summary of Statistics

Area of City (including 1,000 acres water).....	27,520 acres
Population, estimated.....	65,000
Persons per acre of land.....	2.4
Natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths).....	1,480
Still births.....	83
Births, excluding still born.....	1,936
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	29.7
Deaths, excluding still born and non-residents.....	454
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	7
Deaths, including non-residents.....	700
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age (City cases only).....	106
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births.....	54.8
Marriages.....	977
Rate of marriages per 1,000 population.....	15

This report will also show a remarkably low death rate for the year for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Pneumonia, and a great reduction as compared with 1924. The death rates for Cancer, Tuberculosis, and Influenza are also lower than for 1924.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital was considerably less than for 1924, there being 457 compared with 709 for 1924.

The 457 patients classified are as follows:

Diphtheria	41
Suspect Diphtheria.....	6
Diphtheria carrier.....	1
Complications after Diphtheria.....	1
Scarlet Fever.....	284
Scarlet Fever suspects.....	15
Complications of Scarlet Fever.....	1
Measles	11
Chickenpox	9
Smallpox	5
Suspect Smallpox.....	1
Mumps	6
German Measles.....	10
Whooping Cough.....	7
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	3
Erysipelas	26
Tonsilitis	8
Impetigo	1
Scabies	2
Gonorrheal Vaginitis	4
Abscess	1
Chronic medical cases, incurable.....	2
Influenza	2

Sinus trouble.....	1
Infected finger.....	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Nursing baby with mother.....	1
Cellulitis.....	1
Vincent's Angina.....	1
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	1
Not diagnosed.....	3
Total.....	457

Of all Scarlet Fever cases during the year, 81%, and 76% of all the Diphtheria cases were treated in the hospital.

	All Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Per Cent.
Scarlet Fever.....	351	284	81
Diphtheria.....	54	41	76

The monthly admissions were as follows, indicating clearly the greater prevalence of the more serious infectious diseases during the months of cold weather.

	Patients Admitted
January.....	57
February.....	68
March.....	52
April.....	32
May.....	30
June.....	30
July.....	19
August.....	24
September.....	18
October.....	30
November.....	43
December.....	54
Total.....	457

The number of deaths among the 457 patients was 13, due to the following causes:

	Deaths	Cases	Per Cent.
Diphtheria.....	4	41	10
Scarlet Fever.....	4	284	1.4
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	3	3	100
Erysipelas.....	2	26	7.6

All the cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis died, indicating the very serious nature of the disease. Fortunately no other cases were reported during the year. Of the two cases of Erysipelas, death was due to complications and other conditions associated with the disease rather than to Erysipelas itself. Both were from the country district and therefore did not get early and suitable treatment. In three of the four cases dying of Diphtheria, anti-toxin was not administered until late in the disease and was therefore not effective, medical advice being sought too late.

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR
AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1924 AND 1923**

	CITY CASES			OUTSIDE CITY CASES			TOTALS		
	1925	1924	1923	1925	1924	1923	1925	1924	1923
Smallpox.....	3	1	21	2	1	3	5	2	24
Diphtheria.....	45	89	133	9	11	15	54	100	148
Scarlet Fever.....	340	603	343	11	24	24	351	627	367
Chickenpox.....	368	774	449	0	4	1	368	778	450
Mumps.....	112	16	6	1	0	0	113	16	6
Measles.....	259	1,334	256	1	10	3	260	1,344	259
German Measles.....	176	5	1	0	0	0	176	5	1
Tuberculosis.....	23	53	31	20	30	12	43	83	43
Whooping Cough.....	586	397	570	1	1	0	587	398	570
Typhoid Fever.....	8	1	15	9	3	30	17	4	45
Erysipelas.....	22	35	18	11	14	9	33	49	27
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Anterio-polio Myelitis.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sleeping Sickness.....	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	4
	1,945	3,312	1,858	67	104	100	2,012	3,416	1,958

Scarlet Fever

As compared with 1924, Scarlet Fever shows a considerable reduction. During the holiday season in July and August it reached its minimum, few cases being reported, but on the opening of the schools again in September it again began to increase as usual. A remarkable feature of this disease was the unusual number of adults attacked, there being 93 out of the total of 340, or over 25%.

Diphtheria

Diphtheria also shows a reduction during the year of nearly 50%, probably due to the increasing use of toxin-anti-toxin as a preventive measure. A more complete and extensive use of this prophylactic among our young adults and children is to be recommended and would undoubtedly almost entirely eliminate the disease. This treatment can be secured without cost to the individual at the office of the Health Department.

**DEATHS DUE TO INFECTIOUS AND OTHER SPECIAL CONDITIONS,
DURING THE YEAR, AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHERE
THE NUMBER CAN BE ASCERTAINED**

	City Cases	Deaths	Per Cent.	Outside Cases	Deaths	Per Cent.
Measles	259	0	0	1	1	100
Diphtheria	45	3	6.6	9	1	11
Scarlet Fever.....	340	3	.89	11	1	9
Anterio-polio-myelitis	1	0	0	1	1	100
Typhoid Fever	8	0	0	9	2	22
Erysipelas	22	0	0	11	1	9
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	2	100	1	1	100
Whooping Cough	586	3	.05	2	2	100
Syphilis .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Tuberculosis of Lungs .....	.....	22	.....	.....	12	.....
Tuberculosis, all other forms ..	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....
Influenza .....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....
Pneumonia .....	.....	19	.....	.....	4	.....
Broncho Pneumonia .....	.....	14	.....	.....	12	.....
Cancer .....	.....	51	.....	.....	22	.....

Death rate per 100,000 population, the City's population being estimated at 65,000:

	Deaths		Rate per 100,000	
	1925	1924	1925	1924
Scarlet Fever.....	3	8	4.6	12.2
Diphtheria	3	5	4.6	7.6
Typhoid Fever.....	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of				
Lungs	22	24	34	37
Tuberculosis				
(All other forms)...	7	7	10	10
Total deaths from				
Tuberculosis	29	31	44	47
Influenza	12	13	18	19
Pneumonia	9	31	13	45
Broncho Pneumonia	14	26	21	39
Pneumonia, all forms	23	57	34	84
Cancer	51	62	78	95

VACCINATIONS AND INOCULATIONS

During the year there were done at the Health Department office 170 vaccinations for protection against Smallpox, and 60 inoculations, involving three treatments each, for the prevention of Diphtheria. Besides these, a fairly large number of cases were treated by their family physicians. It is hoped that a much greater number of parents will avail themselves of the opportunity to get their children immunized against Diphtheria during the coming year. This treatment may be obtained free of charge at the Health Department office, or by arrangement with the School Board medical officer.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are based on a population of 65,000.

Year	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
1922.....	643	10.71
1923.....	526	8.76
1924.....	500	8.33
1925.....	454	7.

The death rate for Edmonton for 1925 is exceptionally low, and much below the average death rate for cities generally. The above figures exclude deaths of non-residents of whom there were, in 1925, 246. If these are included, the total deaths in the city were 700.

Year	Births	Birth Rate	
		Population (estimated)	per 1,000 Population
1922.....	2,226	60,000	37.1
1923.....	1,943	60,000	32.4
1924.....	1,846	60,000	30.7
1925.....	1,936	65,000	29.7

Though the total births in 1925 shows an increase over 1924, the rate based on the increased population is slightly less for 1925, but is still, comparatively speaking, high.

Marriages

Improvement in business and financial lines is indicated by the upward trend in the marriage rate for 1925 as compared with the two previous years.

1922.....	1,002
1923.....	953
1924.....	920
1925.....	977

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Infantile Mortality

Year	Deaths under 1 Year of Age	Deaths all Ages excl. non- Residents	Per Cent. of Total	Births	Rate Per 1,000 Births
1922.....	220	643	34.3	2,226	98
1923.....	154	526	29.2	1,943	79
1924.....	131	500	26.2	1,846	70.9
1925.....	106	454	23.3	1,934	54.8

The infantile mortality rate shows a further reduction from the low figure for 1924 to the very satisfactory rate of 54.3 per 1,000 births. The percentage of total deaths also is the lowest ever recorded in our city. The above figures for 1925 exclude 30 babies who died within a short time after being brought into the city for treatment. If these are included the infantile mortality rate would be 70 per 1,000 of births.

According to monthly returns, the deaths of infants were as follows:

	City Deaths	Outside City Deaths
January	7	1
February	12	0
March	13	3
April	8	6
May	7	5
June	13	1
July	1	2
August	7	2
September	11	1
October	10	3
November	5	4
December	12	2
Totals.....	106	30

The highest mortality occurred in the months of February, March, June, and December. For July, an extraordinarily low death rate of 5.4 is recorded, there being only three deaths, of which two were outside city cases.

The causes of death given for the 136 infants who died are as follows:

	City Cases	Outside City Cases
Prematurity	30	2
Pneumonia and Broncho		
Pneumonia	14	8
Gastro-Intestinal Indigestion	13	6
Malnutrition, inanition and		
Marasmus	10	3
Malformation	10	0
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	4	0
Influenza	2	0
Congenital debility.....	2	1
Whooping cough.....	2	2
Acute indigestion.....	2	1
Chronic Indigestion	1	1
Meningeal hæmorrhage.....	1	0
Tetany (Rickets).....	1	0
Convulsions	1	0
Bronchitis	1	1
Acute pye-nephritis.....	0	1
Pyloric stenosis.....	0	1
Hæmophilia	1	0
Jaundice	1	0
Tubercular meningitis.....	1	0
Accident of birth.....	1	0
Obstruction of birth.....	1	0
Myocarditis	1	0
Infected umbilicus.....	0	1
Ritters disease	0	1
Otitis Media.....	1	0
Cerebral Spinal Meningitis.....	1	0
Accidental death.....	2	0
Intussusception	0	1
Pemphigus	1	0
Meningitis	1	0
Totals.....	106	30

Number of deaths of infants born alive, capable of sustaining life.....	83—61%
Number of deaths of infants born alive, but incapable of sustaining life.....	53—39%

Total..... 136

The ages at death of the 136 infants who died are as follows:

	City	Outside City
Under 1 day.....	21	0
Under 1 week and over 1 day.....	21	0
Under 1 month and over 1 week.....	13	5
Total in the first month.....	55	5
In the 2nd month.....	13	2
In the 3rd month.....	10	4
In the 4th month.....	3	5
In the 5th month.....	7	2
In the 6th month.....	7	3
In the 7th month.....	3	2
In the 8th month.....	0	2
In the 9th month.....	4	1
In the 10th month.....	1	3
In the 11th month.....	3	1
Totals.....	106	30

The above figures show that only 15 per cent. of the infants who died lived to be over 6 months of age, and 85 per cent. were under 6 months of age; that 15 per cent. died under one day, 30 per cent. under one week, and 44 per cent. under one month of age. It is, therefore, evident that the first six months is the critical period of an infant's life and if life can be prolonged over this period, the chance of survival is very favorable. For the 30 per cent. dying under one week of age, it is evident little or nothing could be done as their chance of survival at the time of birth was probably very limited and they were not likely to be referred to or brought to the Clinic for attention at so early a date after birth.

Of the 106 City deaths of infants, 6 have attended the Child Welfare Clinics and the causes of their deaths are given as:

Brocho Pneumonia.....	3
Gastro-intestinal conditions.....	3
Total.....	6

In December, 1925, there were on the roll 1,540 infants and young children of whom the majority were under one year of age. The mortality among these is therefore very low and indicates clearly what is being accomplished in the prevention of infant deaths by the operation of the Child Welfare Clinic.

The percentage of illegitimates born and the number of still births unfortunately show an increase over the figures for the last two years.

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Births.....	1,934	1,846	1,943	2,226
Illegitimate births..	109	99	98	93
Per cent.				
illegitimate.....	5.6	5.3	5	4
Still births.....	83	48	49	86

Nationality of the 1,936 Infants Born in 1925

The nativity of the male parents of these infants was as follows:

Canadian.....	678)	69.3%
British.....	664)	
United States.....	263	13.6%
Others.....	331	17.1%

As regards nationality, our population appears to be 69.3 per cent of British nationality, which is divided almost equally between Canada and the British Isles; 13.6 per cent. from the United States and 17.1 per cent. from other countries, almost entirely from the European continent. The preponderance of British nationality appears to be steadily increasing, the figures for 1924 showing 61 per cent., compared to 69.3 for 1925.

From the complete report of Child Welfare work, made by the Senior Nurse, Miss Bailey, the following quotations indicate the scope of the work carried on through Child Welfare visits and the Provincial Clinic held twice per week in the City Hall.

"During the year, 3,868 Child Welfare, 168 home, and 48 pre-natal visits were paid. One hundred clinics were held, with an average attendance of 39, the highest being 87.

"Doctors Folinsbee, Leitch, and Mildred Folinsbee-Newell have been in attendance at these clinics. Defects are noted, diets regulated, but all cases requiring treatment are referred to their family doctor. Follow-up visits are made by the nurses and the mothers are found very willing to have their children's defects remedied. By co-operation with the Victorian Order of Nurses, many of the pre-natal cases are referred to them for care. In co-operation with various charitable organizations and the Welfare Board, clothing and other assistance were given needy families."

The benefit to the community derived from the operation of this Child Welfare Clinic, and the work of the visiting nurses, cannot be too strongly emphasized and is indicated in the steadily falling rate of infant mortality. The ideal to which it is hoped to attain is that all mothers will be educated to know what healthful living is for themselves and their children, and that they will practice what they know.

SCAVENGING AND GENERAL SANITATION

During the year, 492 plumbing permits were issued. Of these, 175 were in new dwellings erected during the year, and 20 new stores, or 195 in all. Of old buildings previously not connected to sewer and water, there were 272 installations of plumbing made and 25 additions to existing systems. Thus it would appear there has been a reduction of 272 in the number of privies in use since the 1924 report was issued which indicated that there were still approximately 1,340 houses situated where sewer and water have become available and yet not connected up. There are still, therefore, probably somewhat in excess of 1,000 premises which do not yet comply with the sewer and water bylaw, and it is desirable that this number be reduced as rapidly as possible until all such are eliminated.

The scavenging and garbage collection has been carried out during the year in a satisfactory manner under the direction of the City Engineer, and very few complaints have been made. Some difficulty has been experienced in regard to provision of proper garbage and ashes receptacles and in having them kept in a reasonable state of repair. An amendment to the bylaw, more definitely defining the size and structure of the garbage receptacles is needed.

The bacteriological reports received during the year indicate that our public water supply was kept continuously free from any dangerous contamination. Our death rate from Typhoid Fever was nil, no deaths of citizens having occurred from this cause, while of 9 cases from outside the City, two died, giving the high death rate of 22 per cent.

While the new sedimentation basin contemplated has not yet been built, improvements to the old basin were carried out during the year, which will render it efficient except during a period of very high water.

The following brief summary of the report made by Chief Sanitary Inspector Graham indicates the scope of the work carried on by the Sanitary Inspector's division.

Complaints received and dealt with.....	644
Inspections made, including 3,459 re-inspections	10,707
Notices issued for abatement of nuisances.....	2,289
Applications for yard hydrants, of which 27 were refused and 34 granted.....	61
Applications for licenses calling for special attention	1,106

These applications were for the following: Candy and ice cream parlors, bake shops, butcher shops, restaurants, fish dealers, fruit and vegetable

wagons, barber shops, hair dressing and manicuring, pool and billiard rooms, dance halls, lodging houses, bath houses, laundries, and dog kennels.

During the year it was necessary to prosecute in a limited number of cases:

Number of prosecutions.....	32
Convictions	24
Cases withdrawn.....	6
Cases dismissed.....	1
Remanded	1

MEDICAL RELIEF

In co-operation with the Relief Department and the University Clinic, many cases of sickness and disease have been given relief and treatment among the poor and unfortunate. Fifty-four (54) prescriptions were filled at the Royal Alexandra Hospital at moderate prices and charged to the Health Department. Cases of old age and infirmity under the City Relief Department have been visited and where necessary removed to the hospitals for treatment. A home for aged and incurable people is urgently needed in our City, and should be provided as soon as possible. To some extent, the Salvation Army Home is meeting the demands of the situation at present.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Twelve (12) regular meetings were held, and three (3) special, during the year. All matters coming under the supervision of the Board have been given attention and dealt with in a most satisfactory manner.

BEECHMOUNT CEMETERY

During the year the operations and expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery were transferred to the Engineer's Department, the responsibility for burials of paupers and collection of accounts for burials still remaining with the Health Department. The revenue derived, which was turned over to the Engineer's Department, was \$2,138.50.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The operation of the Infectious Disease Ambulance during the year produced a revenue of \$646.20, with an additional \$191.00 in accounts outstanding, a part of which will be recovered. There were 333 trips, on 51 of which no charge was made owing to the poor circumstances of the families concerned. The cost of operation of the ambulance was \$1,072.81, allowing nothing for depreciation. The deficit on the year's operation was therefore \$426.61. The question of purchasing a new ambulance to replace the one in use at present will require to be given early consideration.

FOOD AND DAIRY INSPECTION DIVISION

The reports of the Food and Dairy Inspectors, appended, indicate to what extent the community health has been safeguarded, and the consumers' interests protected against fraud, adulteration, and unwholesomeness of products sold by dealers and dairymen. The anti-tuberculosis work carried on through co-operation with the Dominion authorities in freeing the dairy herds from Tuberculosis, has been continued throughout the year, with remarkably satisfactory results.

In concluding this report, it is gratifying to say that the most satisfactory co-operation and assistance has been given the Health Department, during the year, by the members of the Medical Profession and all City Departments whose operation is associated with the work of the Health Department, including the Medical Department of the School Board, the Hospitals, the University Clinic, the Relief Department, the Salvation Army, the Engineer's Department, Power House and Water Departments, the Police Department, and the City Commissioners.

Yours very truly,

T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report, 1925

February 27th, 1926.

DR. T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR:

The report as follows on food inspection work for the year ending December 31st, 1925, is respectfully submitted.

Inspection of foodstuffs and premises have been regularly carried out in restaurants, hotel kitchens, bakeries, meat markets, grocery, fruit and confectionery stores, city markets, and abattoirs under City inspection during the past year.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year by this branch of the Department.

No. of inspections made.....	10,367
Meat Inspection	
No. of quarters of beef inspected.....	15,777
No. of carcasses of hogs inspected.....	2,831
No. of carcasses of mutton inspected.....	1,300
No. of carcasses of veal inspected.....	3,140½
Meats Inspected and Condemned	
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Tuberculosis	2
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Metritis.....	1
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Septicæmia	5
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Icterus.....	12
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Dying condition	3
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Bruises.....	5½
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Peritonitis	1
No. of carcasses of beef, condemned, Pneumonia	3
No. of carcasses of beef condemned, Sour.....	2
No. of portions of beef condemned.....	146
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Pyæmia.....	4
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Improper bleeding	3
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Dying condition	2
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Septicæmia	3
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Peritonitis	2
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Pneumonia	1
No. of carcasses of hogs condemned, Tuberculosis	1
No. of portions of hogs condemned	489
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Pneumonia	1
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Emaciation	31
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Dying condition	1
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Bruises	2
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Immaturity and Emaciation	13
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Immaturity	9
No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Sour.....	6
No. of cases of veal condemned, Improper bleeding	2

No. of carcasses of veal condemned, Tuberculosis	1
No. of portions of veal condemned.....	2
No. of quarters of veal condemned.....	4
No. of carcasses of mutton condemned, Pneumonia	1
No. of portions of mutton condemned.....	199

Meats Inspected and Rejected

No. of carcasses of beef rejected.....	2
No. of carcasses of hogs rejected.....	3
No. of carcasses of veal rejected.....	1

Foodstuffs Condemned

	Lbs.
Beef	18,432
Pork	8,265 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mutton	504
Veal	5,035
Fish	68
Fowl	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	1,728
Vegetables	2,094
Eggs (286 dozen).....	426
Canned goods	12,252
Butter	9
Sundries	387 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of lbs. of foodstuffs condemned	49,382 $\frac{3}{4}$

Prosecutions

One baker fined \$2.00 and \$7.95 costs for selling bread containing a cigarette stub.

One driver of a bread wagon was fined \$3.00 and \$3.25 costs for smoking whilst handling unwrapped bread.

Samples of Foodstuffs Submitted to the Provincial Analyst

One brick of E.C.D. and one brick of Woodland ice cream. Result: Both samples met all the requirements of the Dominion regulations dated May 1st, 1925.

One sample of candy submitted, supposed to have caused burns in two (child's) dresses when pieces of candy were left in the pocket when washed. Result: Could not find anything present in any of the candy that would cause the clothing to be in the condition found and did not think the candy caused the disintegration of cloth in the clothing.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. SWAIL, V.S.,
Chief Food Inspector.

Annual Report of Milk Inspector

DR. T. H. WHITELOW,
Medical Officer of Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to submit herewith report on the inspection of milk for the year 1925.

During the year samples of milk were taken at fairly regular intervals from the delivery wagons of those selling in the City, which were examined for bacteria count, butter fat content and dirt content, and less frequently for total solids and preservatives when it was felt this information was necessary.

Eight hundred and seventy-six (876) samples examined for bacteria count gave results as tabulated below arranged according to months.

Months	Under 100,000	100,000- 200,000	200,000- 300,000	300,000- 400,000	400,000- 500,000	500,000- 1,000,000	Over 1 million	Spreaders	Total
January	13	5	6	5	1	5	9	0	44
February	20	17	10	4	0	5	12	0	68
March	22	8	2	6	6	16	11	1	72
April	14	15	9	7	2	19	14	0	80
May	16	8	2	9	4	19	18	0	76
June	19	9	7	2	2	5	10	1	55
July	45	8	2	5	2	4	10	1	77
August	49	14	3	4	1	13	5	0	89
September	50	9	8	2	0	2	5	1	77
October	56	4	2	1	0	4	3	0	70
November	51	7	10	3	2	3	0	0	76
December	71	16	1	3	0	1	0	0	92
Totals	426	120	62	51	20	96	97	4	876
Percentage	48.9	13.8	7.1	5.8	2.3	11.0	11.1	—	—

A peculiarity shown by this table is that during the first part of the year the counts were for some unknown reason much higher than usual, but came down satisfactorily the latter part. Thus up until June seventy-four (74) samples, or about 18.5% of all those taken gave counts of over one million, while from July on, including the two summer months, only twenty-three (23) or about 4.8% of those taken gave counts this high.

In addition to these there were thirteen (13) special samples of milk and three of goats' milk examined, for private parties mostly, all but one of which gave counts of one hundred thousand or less. Also there were examined thirty-one (31) samples of milk, and five (5) of can rinsings for dairymen in trying to help them to get information as to where their high counts were originating. One sample of ice cream also was examined.

There were eight hundred and sixty-three (863) street samples examined for butter fat, the average test being 4.00%. The average test each month being pretty closely around this figure, the lowest being about 3.8% in April, May and June, and the highest being 4.17% in August and 4.15% again in October. Twenty-one (21) private samples also were examined including three (3) of goats' milk.

The dirt tests were quite good for the year, although much better during the summer when the cattle were not shut up in the barns.

One hundred and fifty-five (155) applications for license were dealt with. One hundred and seventy-five (175) inspections were made, one

hundred and forty-nine (149) places approved for license, three (3) not approved, and four (4) were still undisposed of at the end of the year.

General supervision was given to the sampling of water from the swimming pools to ensure that they were in good sanitary condition. Two hundred and thirteen (213) samples were taken during the season, of which all but one had less than one hundred bacteria per cubic centimeter, and 80% had less than ten. This is really a remarkably fine showing.

Considerable time also was given to the sewage disposal works, control tests being run at frequent intervals and samples taken to show the efficiency of the plant under varying operating conditions. Tests showed that under favorable conditions the bacterial reduction efficiency was very much better than 99%.

Yours respectfully,

H. C. GRAHAM,
Milk Inspector.

Annual Report, 1925

HEALTH DEPARTMENT—DAIRY BRANCH

DR. T. H. WHITELAW,
Medical Officer of Health,
Edmonton, Alberta.

DEAR SIR:

I herewith submit the following report on the inspection of dairies for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

Five hundred and fifty-six (556) applications for dairy licenses were received, four hundred and one (401) of which come under my report, as follows:—

	Totals	Granted	Re- fused	In Abeyance
Local and within 15 mile radius of City	298	296	2	....
Beaumont	7	7	....	....
Calmar	1	1	....	....
Carbondale	1	1	....	....
Denville	1	1	....	....
Dinant (near Camrose)	1	1	....	....
Fort Saskatchewan	1	1	....	....
Holden	1	1	....	....
Leduc	23	23	....	....
Millet	41	40	....	1
Morinville	3	3	....	....
North Cooking Lake	1	....	1	....
Riviere Qui Barre	2	2	....	....
St. Albert	7	6	1	....
Spruce Grove	3	3	....	....
Stony Plain	4	3	1	....
Tofield	1	1	....	....
Villeneuve	1	....	1	....
Volmer	2	2	....	....
Wetaskiwin	2	2	....	....
	401	394	6	1

Six (6) licenses were also suspended during the year.

Number of inspections made, 1,583.

A sample of milk taken from a dirty milking machine showed a bacterial count of 7,000,000 per cubic centimetre. Instruction was given in cleaning the interior of this machine, after which no further trouble was experienced.

Respectfully submitted,

C. ELLINGER,
Dairy Inspector.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT REPORT/
SERIAL M2 39849130



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